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Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

ADVERTISEMENT OF A LOST DAY.

BY MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

Lost! lost! lost!
A gem of countless price,
Cut from the living rock,
And graved in Paradise.
Set round with three times eight
Large diamonds, clear and bright,
And each with sixty smaller ones,
All changeful as the light.

Lost—where the thoughtless throng
In fashion's mazes wind,
Where trilleth folly's song,
Leaving a sting behind;
Yet to my hand 'twas given
A golden harp to buy,
Such as the white-robed choir attune
To deathless minstrelsy.

Lost! lost! lost!
I feel all search is vain;
That gem of countless cost
Can ne'er be mine again;
I offer no reward,
For till these heart-strings sever,
I know that Heaven-intrusted gift
Is relt away forever.

But when the sea and land
Like burning scroll have fled,
I'll see it in His hand,
Who judgeth quick and dead,
And when of scathe and loss
That man can ne'er repair,
The dread inquiry meets my soul,
What shall it answer there?

From the Republican Journal.

Common Schools---No. 1.

The time is near at hand when the qualified voters in the several towns and plantations throughout the State, will be called upon to assemble in "Town Meeting" for the annual election of town officers, and transaction of such business as ordinarily comes before them upon that occasion. The necessary sums of money for making and repairing highways and bridges for the maintenance and support of schools and the poor, and for other necessary charges will be raised, and a Clerk, Board of Selectmen, Assessors, Overseers of the Poor, and the usual number of Highway Surveyors, Constables, Collectors, Field-drivers, and Fence-viewers elected. In all these proceedings a deep interest will be felt and manifested, that no larger sum of money should be raised than necessity requires, and that the management of the town affairs should be entrusted to intelligent, honest, and competent men. These objects attained, three fourths, at least, of the voters feel that the great business of the day is accomplished. This is the condition of the meeting, and the state of feeling when the Moderator calls on those present to bring in their votes for the Superintending School Committee. A few ballots—perhaps ten or fifteen are written—placed in the hands of those who happen to stand in immediate proximity to the Moderator—deposited in the box—and the vote declared. The meeting may, in the progress of business, be in an uproar, and the house polled to settle the conflicting claims of rival candidates for the office of highway surveyor, whose whole official duty consists in seeing that the highways are kept in a safe and convenient condition for travelers to pass and repass with their horses, teams, carts, and carriages, while the selection of members of the School Committee who, for the ensuing year, are to direct the course of instruction, act as supervisors of the moral and intellectual education of the children and youth in town, is regarded as a matter of such trifling consequence, that few interest themselves sufficiently even to ask or know upon whom the choice falls.

To men who appreciate as men should the value of early education—the importance of correct intellectual and moral training in early life—the responsibility which rests upon each generation of forming and giving direction to the mind of the generation which is to succeed it, this indifference on the part of the great mass to one of the most powerful agencies for good or evil, is matter of serious and melancholy reflection. It is not to be inferred from the foregoing remarks that this fatal lethargy prevades the whole body politic. There are many, very many places in the State, where the subject receives the consideration to which it is entitled; where School Committees are elected with reference to their peculiar qualifications for the office—where the selection is not left to caprice or accident, but the intelligence and integrity of the people are awake to the importance of the matter and act. But at the same time, that the evil does exist and is wide spread, is neither to be gainsaid or denied. It may be said, and in many cases, perhaps, with truth, that a School Committee elected in the mode above described may be as well fitted for the discharge the duties pertaining to the office, as one elected by the unanimously expressed consent of all the qualified voters in town:—but the possibility, or the probability that such may be the fact, furnishes no apology for indifference or inaction in regard to so weighty a matter. Men do not so reason in the election of those who are to manage their financial concerns. The educated in the *street school* may, by possibility, become as useful and valuable a member of society as the one educated in the *high school*—but what parent who should by indifference or inattention to the welfare of his child encourage him to run the hazard, would be denounced by all as false and faithless to his trust.

I have spoken of the Superintending School Committee as a powerful agency for good or evil: a brief consideration of the duties devolving upon that committee will sufficiently establish the truth of the proposition. The Statute makes it their duty to "direct the general course of instruction, and what books shall be used in the respective schools." The power thus conferred is liable, in the hands of incompetent or unprincipled men, to the grossest abuse. Ignorance may so hamper and restrict the course of instruction that the benefits which should result from a common school education, may be worse than lost, while favoritism may expel from the school the best text books in use, and substitute the most exceptionable.

The same Statute makes it the duty of the School Committee to enquire into the regulations and discipline of the schools, to classify the scholars, and to expel any obstinately disobedient and disorderly scholar, if found necessary. Upon the judicious discharge of these duties depend the peace and usefulness of the school. A school without proper regulations and discipline is any thing, rather than a nursery for the growth of useful knowledge. But there is a still higher power conferred upon School Committees—the proper exercise of which is of vital importance to the whole system. They are made the judges of the qualifications of teacher. Without their certificate no person can be employed, as a teacher—and any one so employed, who shall be found, in their opinion, incapable or unfit to teach, may be dismissed. With them rests the power of determining, for the time being, who shall be the teachers of our children. If it be true that a *good* teacher is a blessing, then is a *bad* one a curse. Whether our children shall be entrusted to the guidance and exposed to the influence of the one or the other, is a question of which the committee are sole judges, and from their decision there is no appeal. Said I not right, then, that the School Committee is a powerful agency for good or for evil?

In a future number I propose to treat of the qualifications necessary to the proper and faithful discharge of the duties of the office. W. G. C.

THE STORY TELLER.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

LEGENDS OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

WASHINGTON'S
LAST CHARGE AT BRANDYWINE.

They tell us that he was cold, calm, passionless: a heart of ice and a face of marble.

Such is the impression which certain men, claiming the title of Philosopher and Historian, have scattered to the world, concerning our own Washington.

They compare him with the great man of France. Yes, they say Napoleon was a man of genius; but Washington a man of talent. Napoleon was all fire, energy, sublimity; Washington was a very good man, it is true, but cold, calculating, common-place.

While they tell the mass of the people that Washington was a saint, nay, almost a demi-god, they draw the curtain over his heart, they hide from us, under piles of big words, and empty phrases, WASHINGTON THE MAN.

You may take the demi-god, if you like, and vapor away whole volumes of verbose admiration on a shadow, but, for my part, give me Washington the Man.

He *was* a Man. The blood that flowed in his veins was no Greenland current of half-melted ice, but the warm blood of the South: fiery as its sun, impetuous as its rivers. His was the undying love for a friend: his, the unfathomable scorn for a mean enemy: his, the inexpressible indignation when the spirit of party—that crawling thing, half snake, half ape—began to bite his heel.

I like to look at Washington the Man. Nay, even at Washington the Boy, dressed in plain backwoodsman's shirt and moccasins, struggling for his life, yonder, on the raft, tossed to and fro by the waves and ice of Alleghany river.

Or at Washington the young General, sitting in his camp at Cambridge, the map of the New World before him, as, sword by his side, and pen in hand, he planned the conquest of the Continent.

Or, yet again, I love to behold Washington the Despised Rebel, sitting so calm and serene, among those wintry vallies of Valley Forge, while the Pestilence thins his camp and Treason plots its schemes for his ruin in Congress. Yes, I love to look upon him, even as he receives the letter announcing the Cabal, which has been formed by dishonest and ambitious men, for his destruction: I see the scorn flush his cheek and fire his eye: I hear the words of indignation ring from his lips: as I look, his broad chest heaves, his clenched hand grasps his sword.

And yet, in a moment, he is calm again; he has subdued his feelings of indignation, not because they are unjust, but from the sublime reason that the Cause in which he is engaged is too high, too holy, for any impulse of personal vengeance.

Here is the great key to Washington's heart and character. He was a man of strong passions and warm blood, yet he crushed these passions, and subdued this fiery blood, in order to accomplish the Deliverance of his Country. He fervently believed that he was called by God to Deliver the New World. This belief was, in fact, the atmosphere of all his actions; it moulded the entire man anew, and prepared the Virginia Planter, the Provincial Colonel, for the great work of a Deliverer.

They tell me that he was never known to smile. And yet there never breathed a man, whose heart bounded more freely, at the song and jest, than his. But there was a cause for the deep solemnity, which veiled his face when he appeared in public. The image of his Country, bleeding on her thousand hills, under the footsteps of British Tyranny, was ever before him, calling, as with the voice of a ghost, upon him, her champion and Saviour.

After the Revolution, there were as substantial and important reasons for his solemnity of look and presence as before.

The country which he had redeemed was torn by the fangs of party-spirit. The wolves of faction, who had lain somewhat stilled and subdued during the war, came out from their dens as soon as the day broke over the long night, and howled their watchwords in the ear of Washington and around the Ark of the Country's Freedom.

How to crush these creatures, without endangering that Ark, or embroiling the land in a civil war—this was the thought that always shadowed, with deep solemnity, sometimes gloom, the countenance of Washington the President.

It is a bitter thought to me that the heart of this great, this good, this warm-hearted man, was as much torn and pained during his Presidential career, by the war of opposing factions, as it was in the Revolution by his contest with a British foe.

To him there never came an hour of rest. His anxiety for his country followed him to Mount Vernon, and ended only with his last breath.—Too pure for a party man, soaring far above the atmosphere of faction, he only held one name, one party dear to his heart—the name and party of the AMERICAN PEOPLE.

In order to reveal a new page in this man's character and history, let us look upon him in the hour of battle and defeat. Let us pierce the battle-mists of Brandywine, and gaze upon him at the head of his legions.

'PULASKI!'

The noble countenance of the brave Pole stood out in strong relief from the white smoke of battle. That massive brow, surmounted by the dark fur cap and darker plume, the acquiline nose, the lip, concealed by a thick moustache, and the full square chin, the long black hair, sweeping to the shoulders—this marked profile was drawn in bold relief, from the curtain of the battle-smoke. An expression of deep sadness stamped the face of the hero.

'I was thinking of Poland!' he exclaimed, in broken accents, as he heard his name pronounced by Washington.

'Yes,' said Washington, with deep solemnity of tone, 'Poland has many wrongs to avenge!—But God lives in Heaven, yonder'—he pointed upward with his sword—'and he will right the innocent at last!'

'He will!' echoed the Pole, as his gleaming eye reaching beyond time and space seemed to behold this glorious spectacle—Poland free, the cross shining serenely over her age-worn shrines, the light of peace glowing in her million homes.

'Pulaski,' said Washington 'look yonder!'

The Polander followed with his eye the gesture of Washington's sword. Gazing down the hill, he beheld the last hope of the Continental Army embosomed among British bayonets; he saw the wreck of Sullivan's right wing yielding slowly before the invader, yet fighting for every inch of ground. He beheld the reserve, under Greene, locked in one solid mass, faces, hands, musquets, swords, all turned to the foe; an island of heroes, encircled by a sea of British hirelings. The Royal Army extended far over the fields to the foot of Osbourne's hill; the Red Cross banner waved over the walls of the Quaker Temple—Far to the South, scattered bands of Continentals were hurrying from the fields, some bearing their wounded comrades, some grasping broken arms, some dragging their shattered forms slowly along. Still that brave reserve of Greene, that wreck of Sullivan's right wing, fought around the banner of the Stars, while the Red Cross flag glared in their faces from every side.

The declining sun shone over the fight, lighting up the battle clouds with its terrible glow.—It was now five o'clock. But one hour since the conflict began, and yet a thousand souls had gone from this field of blood up to the throne of God!

The sky is blue and smiling yonder, as you see it through the rifted clouds—look there upon the second azure, and tell me! Do you behold the ghosts of the dead, an awful and shadowy band, clustering yonder—ghastly with wounds—dripping with blood—clustering in one solemn meeting around that Impenetrable Bar?

At one glance, Pulaski took in the terrible details of the scene.

'Now,' shouted Washington, 'Let us go down!'

He pointed to the valley with his sword. All his reserve, all his calmness of manner was gone.

'Let us go down!' he shouted again. 'The day is lost, but we will give these British gentlemen our last farewell. Pulaski—do you hear me—do you echo me—do you feel as I feel?—The day is lost, but we will go down!'

'Down!' echoed Pulaski, as his eye caught the glow flashing from the eye of Washington—'Give way there! Down to the valley for our last farewell!'

Washington quivered from head to foot. His eye glared with the fever of strife. The sunlight shone over his bared brow, now radiant with an immortal impulse.

His hand gathered his sword in an iron grasp—he spoke to his steed—the noble horse moved slowly on, through the ranks of Pulaski's legion.

Those rough soldiers uttered a yell as they beheld the magnificent form of Washington quivering with battle rage.

'Come, Pulaski! Our banner is there! Now we will go down!'

Then there was a sight, to see once—and die!

Rising in the stirrups, Washington pointed to the fight, and swept down the hill like a whirlwind, followed by Pulaski's band, Pulaski himself, vainly endeavoring to rival his pace at the head of the iron men.

General Greene, turning his head over his shoulders, in the thickest of the fight, beheld with terror, with awe, the approach of Washington.—He would have thrown his horse in the path of the chief, but the voice of Washington—terrible in its calmness, irresistable in its rage—thundered even amid the clamor of that fight.

'Greene—come on!'

Who could resist that look, the upraised sword, the voice?

The band of Pulaski thundered by, and Greene followed with horse and foot, with steed and bayonet! The fire blazing in Washington's eye spread like an electric flash along the whole column. The soldiers were men no longer; no fear of bayonet or bullet now! The very horses caught the fever of that hour.

One cry burst like thunder on the British host: 'Give way there! Washington comes to battle!'

Far down the hill, La Fayette and the Life Guard were doing immortal deeds, for the banner of the stars.

Brows bared, uniforms fluttering in rags, they followed the Boy of Nineteen, into the vortex of the fight, waving evermore that banner overhead.

They saw Washington come. You should have heard them shout, you should have seen their swords, how, dripping with blood, they glittered on high. La Fayette saw Washington come, yes, the majestic form, the sunlighted brow! That sight inflamed his blood—

'Now, La Fayette, come on!'

They were ranged beside the band of Pulaski, these children of Washington; the gallant Frenchman led them on.

Thus Washington, Pulaski, Greene, La Fayette, thundered down into the fight. It was terrible to hear the tramp of their horses' hoofs.

Captain Waldemar—the brave partizan—with the last twenty of his riders, was holding a desperate fight with thrice the number of British troopers. He too beheld Washington come, he too beheld that solid column at his back; with one bound he dashed through the British band; in another moment he was by the side of La Fayette. Washington turned to him——

'Waldemar, we go yonder to make our last farewell! Come on!'

And they went,—yes, Washington at the head of the column led them on. With banners waving all along the column, with swords and bayonets mingling in one blaze of light, that iron column went to battle.

The British were in the valley and over the fields; you might count them by thousands.

There was one horrid crash, a sound as though the earth had yawned to engulph the armies.

Then, oh then, you might see this bolt of battle, crashing into the British host, as a mighty river rushing into the sea, drives the ocean waves far before it. You might see the bared brow of Washington, far over swords and spears; then might you hear the yell of the British, as this avalanche of steel burst on their ranks! Men, horses, all were leveled before the path of this human hurricane. Follow the sword of Washington, yonder, two hundred yards right into the heart of the British army, he is gone,—gone in terrible glory! On either side swell the British columns, but this avalanche is so sudden, so unexpected, that yonder columns are for a moment paralyzed.

And now Washington turns again. He wheels, and his band wheel with him. He comes back, and they come with him. His sword rises and falls, and a thousand swords follow its motion.

And down—shrieking, torn, crushed, the foemen are trampled: another furrow of British dead strew the ground. Vain were it to tell the deeds of all the heroes, in that moment of glory Greene, La Fayette, Pulaski, Waldemar, the thousand soldiers, all seem to have but one arm, one soul! They struck at once, they shouted at once, at once they conquered.

'Now,' he shouted, as his uniform, covered with dust and blood, quivered with the glorious agitation that shook his proud frame, 'Now WE CAN AFFORD TO RETREAT!'

It was a magnificent scene.

Washington—his steed halted by the roadside, the men of Pulaski and his own life-guard ranged at his back—Washington gazed upon his legions as they swept by. They came with dripping swords, with broken arms:—horse and foot, went hurrying by, spreading along the road to the south, while the banner of the stars waved proudly overhead. First, the legions of Greene, then the band of Waldemar, with the gallant La Fayette riding in their midst. He was ashy pale, that chivalrous boy, and the manly arm of a veteran trooper held him in the saddle. His leg was shattered by a musquet ball. Yet, as he went by, he raised his hand, still grasping that well-used sword, and murmered faintly that word his French tongue pronounced so well—'Washington!' Washington beheld the hero, and smiled.

'God be with you, my brave friend!'

Then came the wreck of Sullivan's division, bloodstained their faces, broken their arms, wild and wan their looks, sad and terrible their shattered array. They swept by to the south, their gallant General still with his band.

'Now,' said Washington, while the Life Guard and Pulaski's men encircled him with a wall of steel, 'Now we will retreat!'

At this moment, while the British recovered from their late panic, were rushing forward in solid columns, the face and form of Washington presented a spectacle of deep interest.

He sat erect upon his steed, gazing with mingled sadness and joy, now upon the retreating Continentals, now upon the advancing British. Around him were the stout troopers; by his side the warrior form of Pulaski; far away hills and valleys, clouded with smoke, covered with marching legions; above, the blue sky, seen in broken glimpses—the blue sky and the declining sun.

The blue and buff uniform of the Hero was covered with dust and blood.

His sword, lifted in his extended arm, was dyed with crimson drops.

You could see his chest heave again, and his eye glare once more:

'On, comrades, now we can afford to retreat!'

And the sunlight poured gladly over the uncovered brow of Washington.

A BULL ABOUT A BULL.

A little volume lately published in London, entitled '*Irish Diamonds*' contains the annexed *jeux d' esprit*—a really felicitous anecdote, and as good as anything in Joe Miller:—

A merry evening party, in an English country town, were bantering poor Teddy, the Irishman, about his countrymen being so famous for bulls.

'By my faith,' said Teddy, '*you* needn't talk about that same in *this* place; you're as fond of bulls as any people in all the world, so you are.'

'Nonsense!' some of the party replied; 'how do you make that out?'

'Why, sure, it's very aisy, it is; for in this paltry bit of a town you've got more public houses nor I ever see wid the sign of the bull over the doors, so you have.'

'Nay, Teddy very few of those; but there's some of 'em, you know, in every town.'

'Yes,' said Teddy, obstinately sticking to his text, for he had laid a trap for his friends, but you've more nor your share, barring that you're so fond of bulls, as I say; I'm sure I can count half a dozen of 'em.'

'Pooh, nonsense!' cried the party; 'that will never do; what'll you bet on that, Teddy?—You're out there, my boy, depend upon it; we know the town as well as you, and what will you bet?'

'Indeed, my brave boys, I'll not bet at all; I'm no better, I assure ye,—I should be worse if I wur.' This sally tickled his companions, and he proceeded. 'But I'll be bound to name and count the six.'

'Well, do, do,' said several voices.

'Now, let me see; there's the Black Bull.'

'Yes, that's one.'

'Then, there's the Red Bull.'

'That's two.'

'And the White Bull.'

'Come, that's three.'

'And the Pied Bull.'

'So there is; you'll not go much further.'

'And then there's—there's—there's—the Golden Bull, in ——— what's it street?'

'Well done, Teddy; that's five, sure enough, but you're short yet.'

'Ay,' said a little letter carrier, who sat smirking in the corner, 'and he *will* be short, for there isn't one more, I know.'

'And then, remember,' continued Teddy, carefully pursuing his enumeration, 'there's the Dun Cow.'

At this, a burst of laughter fairly shook the room, and busy hands kept the tables and glasses rattling amid boisterous cries of

'A bull! a bull!'

Looking serious at all around, Teddy deliberately asked,—

'Do you call that a bull?'

'To be sure, it's a bull!' exclaimed several voices at once.

'Then,' said Teddy, '*that's the sixth!*'

Here an unavoidable defeat in the direct was converted into a victory in the antipodean, by the cleverly obtained admission of the vanquished party themselves.

ANECDOTE WITH A MORAL.

When Charles the Second chartered the Royal Society, it is narrated of him that he was disposed to give the philosophers a royal, but at the same time a wholesome lecture:—

'Why is it, my lords and gentlemen,' said he, 'that if you fill a vessel with water to the very brim, so that it will not hold a single drop more, yet, putting a turbot into the water, it shall not overflow the vessel?'

Many were the sage conjectures: that the fish would drink as much water as compensated for his own bulk—that he condensed the water to that amount—that the air-bladder had something to do with the phenomenon—and a hundred others, which were propounded and abandoned in their turn, much to the amusement of the merry monarch. At length Mr. Wren, (afterward Sir Christopher,) modestly asked,

'But is your Majesty sure that such would be the case?'

'Aye, there!' exclaimed his Majesty, laughing, 'you have it; always, gentlemen, find out whether the thing be true, before you proceed to account for it:—then I shall not be ashamed of the charter I have given you.'

CURIOUS. In a Methodist church, a few Sundays since, a brother announced that henceforth the old gentlemen were to set on the left of the pulpit, and the *old-ladies* on the right. On the following Sabbath, all the seats thus appropriated to the *old* ladies were empty!

From the Republican Journal.

Common Schools---No. 2.

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMITTEES.

The *letter* of the law makes it the duty of cities, towns, and plantations to elect annually, a Supreintending School Committee: its *spirit* demands that the persons elected shall be qualified to discharge the duties of the office. The purpose of legislation upon the subject can be answered in no other way:—to disregard this, to elect men destitute of the requisite qualifications, is a mockery—a violation of the law—and most gross injustice to that portion of the community for whose especial benefit the law was enacted. What those requisite qualifications are, I now proceed to consider.

1. *The School Committee should be composed of men whose literary qualifications are equal, at least, to those required by law in the teachers whom they are to examine.* The examination of candidates for the situation of teacher, was not intended to be a mere form or unmeaning ceremony. There is no one of the various duties of the committee which demands a more faithful preformance. It should be thorough and in earnest, and the certificate granted or withheld, as justice to the candidate and the school may require. That examination is to be made, and that certificate given, under the sanction of an oath. Ought it then to be entrusted to those who, through ignorance, are incompetent to work?--Parents, have no reason to expect qualifications in the teacher of their children, above the standard which they themselves adopt:—no cause for complaint if, with a committee incompetent to examine they find themselves burthened with a teacher incompetent to instruct:—the stream flows not higher than the fountain.

2. *They should be men possessing the esteem and respects of the community.*—It is made a part of their duty "to visit and inspect schools, inquire into the regulations and dicipline thereof, the proficiency of the schoolars therein, and to use their influence and best endeavours that the youth in the several districts regularly attend the schools." In the faithful discharge of this duty the Committee will frequintly have occasion to address to scholars, as well as teachers, words of sound and wholesome advice:—in no better mode can a useful influence be excited. The extent of that influence depends upon the character of the man who undertakes to exert it. Children are quick observes of moral as well as physical infirmities:—and idle—worse than useless, are the words of counsel which fall from lips polluted by profanity, vulgarity, or the ribald jest. No man of such a character is entitled to the respect of parent or child, and he will look in vain for any good result to follow from his best directed efforts. But, on the contrary, let the Committee be composed of men, respected and esteemed for their moral worth by the adult portion of the community, and they will have the respect and esteem of their children and youth as a natural consequence. Words of counsel and advice from such, are like "apples of gold in pictures ofsilver."

3. *They should be men possessing the confidence of the community.*—It is made a part of their duty "to direct the general course of instruction, and what books shall be used in the respective schools." The great diversity in modes of instruction, and text-books, is a great evil. The continual changes in the former, occuring with every change of teachers, is a serious detriment to the child, while the frequent change in the latter is a matter of no trifling consequence to the parent. This evil, it is within the power of the Committee, in a good degree, to remedy. In effecting the object, deep seated prejudices are to be rooted out, ancient partialities and favoritism to be overcome, and diverse the conflicting views and opinions harmonized. The application of the remedy, to be successful, must be made by men in whose impartiality, judgment, and discretion, the community have confidence.

4. *They should be men of independence and decision of character.*—The power is conferred upon them of "dismissing any teacher, who shall be found after a candid investigation, incapable or unfit to teach, or whose services are believed by them to be unprofitable to the school":—and also "to expel from any school, any obstinately disobedient and disorderly scholar, after a proper investigation of his behavior, if found necessary for the peace and usefulness of the school." In the discharge of their duties the School Committee are called upon to act as arbiters between the parties—parents and teachers. On the one hand they are met by the teacher armed with the certificate of qualification under their own hands: on the other, by parents poudly armed with the ties of old acquaintance and neighborly kindness. On the one hand by the stranger who, under their auspices, has assumed the charge of the school—on the other by the scholar, who has been, perhaps from infancy, the play-fellow of their own children and the welcome guest of their own table. In the midst of these conflicting claims they are to act, and upon the issue depends, not only legal rights of the parties, but the welfare of the school. Their decision is to be made at the hazard of forfeiting the friendship and good will of one or the other party, and perhaps, at the sacrifice of their own opinions previously formed and expressed. The occasion and the interests involved call for the exercise of fearless independence. Men of that character only, and not the timid or time serving, are qualified for the emergency.

To the qualifications enumerated it would hardly seem necessary to add, that *they should be men who love the cause, and who feel a deep interest in the education of the young*:—men who are willing to do something for the good of their fellow beings, on trust. It is true, the law provides a compensation for their services, but wholly inadequate to the duties performed, if performed faithfully. The man who would seek the office for the sake of its emoluments, is graduated on too small a scale to deserve the respect or confidence of his fellow citizens, and unworthy to be the recipient of their bounty: "let no such man be trusted."

W. G. C.

The State of Florida has repudiated its late motto, "Let us alone," and substituted in lieu thereof, "In God is our trust."

Message from the President.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:—

Congress, by the act of the 13th of May last, declaring that "by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States;" and "for the purpose of enabling the government of the United States to prosecute said war to a speedy and successful termination," authority was vested in the President to employ the "naval and military forces of the United States."

It has been my unalterable purpose, since the commencement of hostilities by Mexico, and the declaration of the existence of war by congress, to prosecute the war in which the country was unavoidably involved with the utmost energy, with a view to its "speedy and successful termination" by an honorable peace.

Accordingly, all the operations of our naval and military forces have been directed with this view. While the sword has been held in one hand, and our military movements pressed forward into the enemy's country, and its coast invested by our navy, the tender of an honorable peace has been constantly presented to Mexico in the other.

Hitherto, the overtures of peace which have been made by this government have not been accepted by Mexico. With a view to avoid a protracted war, which hesitancy and delay on our part would be so well calculated to produce, I informed you, in my annual message of the 8th December last, that the war would "continue to be prosecuted with vigor as the best means of securing peace," and recommended to your early and favorable consideration the measures proposed by the secretary of war, in his report accompanying that message.

In my message of the 4th January last, these and other measures, deemed to be essential to the "speedy and successful termination" of the war, and the attainment of a just and honorable peace, were recommended to your early and favorable consideration.

The worst state of things which could exist in a war with such a power as Mexico, would be a course of indecision and inactivity on our part. Being charged by the constitution and the laws with the conduct of the war, I have availed myself of all the means at my command to prosecute it with energy and vigor.

The act "to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes," which authorizes the raising of ten additional regiments to the regular army, to serve during the war, and to be disbanded at its termination, which was presented to me on the 11th instant, and approved on that day, will constitute an important part of our military force. These regiments will be raised and moved to the seat of war with the least practicable delay.

It will be perceived that this act makes no provision for the organization into brigades and divisions of the increased force which it authorizes, nor for the appointment of general officers to command it. It will be proper that authority be given by law to make such organization, and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, such number of major generals and brigadier generals as the efficiency of the service may demand. The number of officers of these grades now in service are not more than are required for their respective commands; for further legislative action during your present session will, in my judgment, be required, to which it is my duty respectfully to invite your attention.

Should the war, contrary to my earnest desire, be protracted to the close of the term of service of the volunteers now in Mexico, who engaged for twelve months, an additional volunteer force will probably become necessary to supply their place. Many of the volunteers now serving in Mexico, it is not doubted, would cheerfully engage, at the conclusion of their present term, to serve during the war. They would constitute a more efficient force than could speedily be obtained by accepting the services of any new corps who might offer their services. They would have the advantage of the experience and discipline of a year's service, and will have become accustomed to the climate, and be in less danger than new corps of suffering from the diseases of the country.

I recommend, therefore, that authority be given to accept the services of such of the volunteers now in Mexico as the state of the public service may require, and who may, at the termination of their present term, voluntarily engage to serve during the war with Mexico, and that provision be made for commissioning the officers. Should this measure receive the favorable consideration of congress, it is recommended that a bounty be granted to them upon their term of service. This would not only be due to these gallant men, but it would be economy to the government; because, if discharged at the end of the twelve months, the government would be bound to incur a heavy expense in bringing them back to their homes and in sending to the seat of war new corps of fresh troops to supply their place.

By the act of the thirteenth of May last, the President was authorized to accept the services of volunteers, "in companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments," but no provision was made for filling up vacancies which might occur by death, or resignation from the service, on account of sickness or other casualties. In consequence of this omission, many of the corps now in service have been much reduced in numbers. Nor was any provision made for filling vacancies of regimental or company officers who might die or resign. Information has been received at the war department of the resignation of more than one hundred of these officers. They were appointed by the state authorities, and no information has been received, except in a few instances, that their places have been filled; and the efficiency of the service has been impaired from this cause.

To remedy these defects, I recommend that authority be given to accept the services of individual volunteers, to fill up the places of such as may die, or become unfit for the service and be discharged; and that provision be also made for filling the places of regimental and company officers who may die or resign. By such provisions, the volunteer corps may be constantly kept full, or may approximate the maximum number authorized and called into service in the first instance.

While it is deemed to be our true policy to prosecute the war in the manner indicated, and thus make the enemy feel its pressure and its evils, I shall be at all times ready, with the authority conferred on me by the constitution, and with all the means which may be placed at my command by congress, to conclude a just and honorable peace.

Of equal importance with an energetic and vigorous prosecution of the war are the means required to defray its expenses, and to uphold and maintain the public credit.

In my annual message of the 8th December last, I submitted for the consideration of Congress the propriety of imposing, as a war measure, revenue duties on some of the articles now embraced in the free list. The principal articles now exempt from duty, from which any considerable revenue could be derived, are tea and coffee. A moderate revenue duty on these articles, it is estimated, would produce annually an amount exceeding two and a half millions of dollars.

Though in a period of peace, when ample means could be derived from duties on other articles for the support of the government, it may have been deemed proper not to resort to a duty on these articles, yet, when the country is engaged in a foreign war, and all our resources are demanded to meet the unavoidable increased expenditure in maintaining our armies in the field, no sound reason to perceived why we should not avail ourselves of the revenues which may be derived from this source.

The objections which have hitherto existed to the imposition of these duties were applicable to a state of peace, when they were not needed.—We are now, however, engaged in a foreign war. We need money to prosecute it, and to maintain the public honor and credit. It cannot be doubted that the patriotic people of the United States would cheerfully, and without complaint, submit to the payment of this additional duty, or any other that may be necessary to maintain the honor of the country, provide for the unavoidable expenses of the government, and to uphold the public credit. It is recommended that any duties which may be imposed on these articles be limited in their duration to the period of the war.

An additional annual revenue, it is estimated, of between half a million and a million of dollars, would be derived from the graduation and reduction of the price of such of the public lands as have been long offered in the market at the minimum price established by the existing laws, and have remained unsold. And, in addition to other reasons commending the measure to favorable consideration, it is recommended as a financial measure.

The duty suggested on tea and coffee, and the graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands, would secure an additional annual revenue to the treasury of not less than three millions of dollars, and would thereby prevent the necessity of incurring a public debt annually to that amount, the interest on which must be paid semi-annually, and ultimately the debt itself, by a tax on the people.

It is a sound policy, and one which has long been approved by the government and people of the United States, never to resort to loans unless in cases of great public emergency, and then only for the smallest amount which the public necessities will permit.

The increased revenues which the measures now recommended would produce, would, moreover, enable the government to negotiate a loan, for any additional sum which may be found to be needed, with more facility, and at cheaper rates than can be done without them.

Under the injunction of the constitution which makes it my duty "from time to time to give to congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures" as shall be judged "necessary and expedient," I respectfully and earnestly invite the action of congress on the measures herein presented for their consideration.

The public good, as well as a sense of my responsibility to our common constituents, in my judgment, imperiously demands that I should present them for your enlightened consideration, and invoke favorable action upon them before the close of your present session.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, Feb. 13, 1847.

FRENCH CLAIMS.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, at Washington, takes the following view of the passion of the Old French Claims.

"The French spoliation claimants have managed the cause with great prudence, and are now witnessing the good results thereof; their numerous memorials, now being presented to congress, have awakened much good feeling in their behalf, and both political parties, and all other parties, commend their total and dignified silence with respect to the late veto, the sole disappointment it occasioned, and the correspondent reproach naturally to have been expected from it.

Having no political object to gratify or to avenge, they have not seen the veto message through the same medium with politicians; but, on the contrary, they have adopted it as the basis of their proceedings—and this was both just and wise. They say, that the veto message does not express or imply a definite judgment against the claims; that the president has therein only expressed "*doubts, and recommended "that it may hereafter undergo the revision of Congress.*"

In so recommending the further consideration of the merits of the claim, he has reserved to himself a like opportunity for further consideration; in effect, merely holding the subject under advisement by both Congress and himself.

The claimants have with great propriety accepted this suggestion, by inviting through memorials to Congress the further examination of the claims which the President has thus recommended; and in this they offend no one—complain of no one—oppose no one no one takes exception or can find ground for exception, to what they are doing in the proper exercise of an unquestionable right.

So far, in point of fact, there is *no veto*. But there is a *veto* a commendable, proper, just, and constitutional veto against the *mode of payment* set forth in that bill, to wit: against a compromise by duress of *part for the whole*, and that part payable in a *depreciated medium*; put these in contrast with the "*just compensation*" enjoined by the constitution, and who will then say that the President is in the wrong? On these points also, the claimants act with prudence, by concurring with the President—and they are also content to discard the odious land scrip proposition, and substitute public stock, to be issued some three or four years hence, after the claims shall have been audited by a board of the Government's own choice; and made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, and at its very longest convenience.

Standing on neutral ground as to politics, and on neutral ground as to exceptions taken to the former bill, (which was framed and voted by the two Houses, with the purest motives of convenience to the Government and relief to the sufferers,) the true policy of the claimants is to persevere therein; and each and all of them should appeal to congress by memorials for a further examination. So good an opportunity never before occurred, and it is hoped the claimants, one and all, will avail themselves of it, and let a final decision be had.

The subject is now fully ripe and freed from all extraneous matters; and it is not seen or anticipated that any political party as such will meddle with it; and surely the President and his friends will not oppose what he had so pointedly recommended.

The very general opinion here is that the claims must be paid; and in this I entirely concur—indeed, my sympathy for these sufferers has made me their advocate.

A Yankee has invented yellow spectacles, for making lard look like butter.

[Tazewell Whig.

The fellow cannot have a patent, for spectacles upon the same principle have been long in use; People who mistake abolitionmen for philanthropy look through a highly colored medium—Those who think that whig treason is anything like conscience, will find their glasses are *colored blue*. Those who put their trust in either abolition or whig promises will look upon themselves by and by through something that will give them a very *green* hue. [Barre Gazette.

The protectionists now call Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, "salt headed," because he writes from England in favor of the masses and free trade.

"In faith" we think sensible people cannot read Burritt's writings nor listen to his lectures without confessing to the truth of the "salt" impeachment.

Cold Reception. The Portland Advertiser, (whig) says in speaking of the new position of Mr. Calhoun—"Mr Calhoun is getting up an interest in that position of armed neutrality which he occupied more or less from 1831 to 1837. We are not sure but that it may become advisable for all parties to unite, for once to make him President, as the only means of getting rid of his disturbing marplot influence."

Why do the abolitionists oppose the war? Because it will bring slave territory into the country. So say they. Why do federalists oppose the war? Because they say it is waged for the benefit of the South. Yes. But why do the slave holders oppose the war—if it is to result to the extension of slavery and to the benefit of the South? Answer that. [Age.

NEXT PRESIDENT. A leading democratic paper in Ohio, published at Cincinnati, nominates Hon. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, for the next president, and Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, for vice president. Better nominations could not be made; and if they should receive the vote of a democratic convention, so composed and constructed as to represent the whole democracy of the country we should have no doubt as to their election. But at the present time we have no strength to waste upon that question. The whole force of the democratic party should now be directed to sustain the government in its conflict with Mexico. [Worcester Palladium.

No country can be worse governed than the one which was traversed by Gen. Shields on his route from Camargo to Monclova. The ranchies, or little clusters of huts into which the people congregate for safty, are now all abandoned, the country almost depopulated, and even the few towns to be found on the route in constant dread of the Indians. Yet no government protects them. Gen. Shields travelled amongst them in perfect safety, with out any escort or any protection, except his aide-de-camp and two servents. They entreated him in every town to solicit the protection of his government for their defenceless condition; and when he promised his efforts for that purpose, they followed him with blessings.

Good News if True. The Editor of the New Orleans Bulletin states, on the 3d instant, that he has seen letters of the 7th January from the city of Mexico, and from parties having access to high sources of information, which express, in decided terms, a belief that the differences between the two nations will very speedily be amicably and honorably settled.

Hon. John Davis has been re-elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Massachusetts—He had the unanimous vote of the Senate, and the vote in the House, was—for Davis 124, H. W. Bishop, (dem.) 40, George N. Briggs 26, Charles Hudson 12, Geo. Ashmun 8, Joshua Leavitt 7, S. C. Phillips 3, Joseph Bell 1, Robert C. Winthrop 1.

The democrats of Iowa, allege that a whig member of the Legislature offered himself in the market, and then charged a democrat with an attempt to bribe him and sound abroad his own virtue. When the matter had been partially investigated, the whigs were perfectly willing to drop it.

Illustrative. Nothing seems to worry the federalists and abolitionists so much as the firm stand maintained by the democratic party against the extension of slavery over territory now free.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 23, 1847.

"The Union---it must be preserved."

DEMOCRACY—WHAT HAS IT DONE?

Our principles were briefly examined in our last.—Democracy is truth, and has no fellowship with its enemies. It embraces in its arms the whole people, and dispenses equal justice to all. Democracy is a saving, purifying principle. But Federalism, or modern Whiggery, what is it? It is a blight upon humanity. It advocates the cause of the would be nobility. It is anarchy, disorder, rebellion. In a word, it is the deadly enemy to Democracy. But, Democracy, what has it done? Why, it fought the battles of the revolution, and gained for us the liberty we now enjoy.—Democracy has at all times defended the liberty of our Country, while Federalism has strove to bargain and sell it to the common enemy. Democracy contended valiantly for "free trade and sailor's rights," while Federalism did all it could to prevent it. Democracy fought the battles of the last war of independence, and Federalism fought against Democracy. Democracy saved the union of the States, while Federalism ought to dissolve them. Democracy has saved the States from the withering embrace of a bank union. Federalism did all it could to effect the immediate connection. Democracy contends for an independent Treasury, to protect the revenue of the country and save it from the hands of speculators and robbers.—Federalism is opposed to it. Democracy would prosecute the war with Mexico to an "honorable peace." Federalism would terminate it in disgrace. Democracy is liberty. Federalism is slavery. The standard of Democracy is erected for the protection of all—that of Federalism for a favorite few. But we need not run this parallel further. Every unprejudiced mind, that has given the subject reflection, will conclude with us, that nothing but the pure and holy principles of Democracy could have withstood the fiery trials through which it has past for the last forty years, during which time every Federal engine of destruction has been brought to bear against it.—Who can look back on past events in the history of our country, and not see the hand of Providence lending up the wounds that Federalism has oft and again inflicted upon our beloved Union. And will not the coming generation have good reason to bless the principles of Democracy, as having preserved for them their liberties, fought for and won by their ancestors.

There, Friend, we have redeemed our pledge.—You have Democracy, its *principles*, its *words*, and those of Federalism. Judge ye what is right.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

This gentleman has recently made a speech in the United States Senate upon the subject of the war. So far as we understand the "defining of his position," he is for abandoning all offensive operations, making known to Mexico our terms for peace, establishing a line from the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence up that river to El Paso, thence due West to strike the Gulf of California near its head, and defending this line against Mexico,—a distance of two thousand miles,—which he thinks may be done with five regiments of troops! The balance of the army he proposes to have disbanded. The speech, as a whole, is in direct opposition to the policy of the Government, and it is with regret that we have to so record it. His policy is full of "masterly inactivity," and if followed up will prove most embarrassing to the Administration and prejudicial to the public service and the national cause.

To the argument of Mr. Calhoun in favor of a territorial indemnity for our claims against Mexico, including the expenses of the war, we have no particular objection. But that part of his speech opposed to the war, will meet with little favor with the people, and do little to raise him in their estimation. It must be obvious to every intelligent citizen of this country that for the last twenty years the United States have been subject to oppressive and insufferable injuries, outrageous and acknowledged wrongs, and to constant and unprovoked hostilities by Mexico. It is equally well known that the military preparation made by our Government, at the time of the annexation of Texas, or soon after, were exclusively of a precautionary character for defensive purposes: that war was first begun by Mexico, declared and waged by invasion of American soil, by massacre of American citizens, and by attack of the American army, and the repeated invasion were pursued with alacrity into Mexico, before the President or Congress could act on the exigency; and that the war was prosecuted on the part of the United States for the purpose of repelling hostilities, punishing invaders, securing redress, and a safe and permanent peace. This is the object of the war, as declared again and again by the President and by Congress. Yet Mr. Calhoun says, "the object for which this war has been declared is, even at this late day, left to inference," and in the next breath he declares that he has examined the President's Message, and the Act of Congress making the war, and "the result of that examination was this—that the object for which this war has been declared are threefold: first, to repel invasion; second, to establish the Rio del Norte as the Western boundary of Texas; and thirdly, to obtain indemnity for the claims of our citizens against Mexico." Here is the object of the war plainly stated, by Mr. Calhoun himself, and nearly in the language of the President in his communication to Congress, and yet, with him, it is all a "matter of inference,"—a statement somewhat contradictory to say the least.

Mr. Calhoun also declares the war "to have been in the first place a great departure from our true line of policy." But how can this be reconciled with the objects of the war as avowed and enumerated by Mr. Calhoun himself? Is it a departure from our true line of policy to repel invasion—to hold to the Rio Grande as the boundary line of Texas—to secure indemnity for the robbery and pillage of our citizens.

and finally, in this manner to place the future peaceful relations of the two countries upon a permanent basis? This is the policy of the war. Mr. Calhoun avows it. He draws an indemnity line, and argues at length, to show that the maintenance of such a line, and its acknowledgment by Mexico, will fully carry out this policy. He advocates the advantages of such a policy, carried out, and then turns about and condemns the policy of the war. Where is the consistency of this? How secure the indemnity, as proposed by himself, without the war? Let any other man of ordinary talents make a speech like this of Mr. Calhoun's, and it would not only be considered as abounding in contradictions, but as carrying on the very face of it dishonesty.

We are "left to infer," from another part of Mr. Calhoun's speech, that he is opposed to the further acquisition of territory, unless it comes as slave territory. In this way, we "infer," he expects to please the South, and by his opposition to the war and the Administration obtain favor with the anti-war party at the North—and all this with an eye to the Presidency. This, however, is a "matter of inference," he denying that his object is the Presidency; and perhaps the people will take him at his word, and deny that it is their "object" or intention to elevate him to that high office.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—WAR TAX.

This concise but able message (on another page of to-day's paper,) will commend itself to the patriotism and good sense of the people. It indicates the determination of the executive power to do its part to maintain the honor and credit of the nation—to pursue the war vigorously until it shall please the enemy to sue for peace.

That part of the message relating to recruiting the army needs no comment. There is a disposition in Congress to grant men, to the number that may be required, and to leave the responsibility of vindicating the call for them to the Administration. And Congress will undoubtedly respond to the call of the Executive.

But, says the Boston Post, there is a more important thing to be done than this—namely, to maintain the credit of the country. For this purpose a war tax is proposed, in the shape of a duty on tea and coffee. This measure is opposed by the Whigs, and, we regret to say, by some of the Democrats. The opposition of the former is easily accounted for on partisan grounds. A few years ago, in times of peace, these same Whigs had no hesitation on this point. In 1841-2, they advocated a tax on tea and coffee. But now, the country is at war—money is wanted that the administration may conduct the war to a successful issue, and to maintain the national credit, the very Whigs, the very presses, that then went for a tea and coffee tax, now affect to regard the measure with horror! Worse than this: not a year ago some of the Whig presses dared the Secretary of the Treasury to recommend this measure, and now that he has done it, come out and oppose it!

FATHER RITCHIE AND THE U. S. SENATE.

The Senate of the United States on the 13th inst. recorded a vote of which they will hereafter forever feel ashamed. By a vote of 27 to 21—the yeas comprising all the Federalists and Messrs. Calhoun, Butler, Wescott and Yulee—they have resolved that the venerable and accomplished editor of the Union, published at Washington, and his partner, Mr. Hess, shall be denied the privilege of attending themselves into the *quasi* presence of that *dignified* body! The offense, a communication published in the Union, approving of an editorial article, censuring the Senate for their vote respecting the army bill. The communication might not have been couched in the most respectful language, yet it *is true*, and as dignified as much of the language used by certain Senators themselves; and Congress has no right to attempt to try or punish any man for expressing an opinion merely, though it may be *erroneous*, when it has no connection with the report of the proceedings of Congress which is admitted to be correct. To thus undertake to abridge the RIGHTS and the FREEDOM of the PRESS is a species of usurpation and aggression to which the American people will never submit. This attack made on the press should call forth a manly feeling among the conductors of newspapers, in vindication of the honor of the profession. They should speak boldly upon the subject, and teach these petty tyrants that they are not omnipotent, and will not be allowed to attempt to muzzle the press with impunity. They should exercise the freedom of the press, and inform the aggressors that a just punishment awaits them.

Censure an editor for his independence! Why, we think it a general error among editors of newspapers, that they overrate the danger of the perfect freedom and independence in the expression of opinion. It is true that a man who is determined to utter his honest sentiments, at any risk, offends many attached to his party, but they are the mere tools and hacks of party. The great body of the people like nothing better than to see an editor, or a candidate for office, unreserved and bold in his discussions of all public questions. The most successful politicians, in the end, are those who are the most fearless and self-dependent. It is soon known that they speak and act from principle, and the knowledge of this fact begets a confidence on the part of the people, which becomes immoveable. What was the secret of Gen. Jackson's popularity? The prevalent conviction that he would carry out his honest feelings, in spite of all the parties and factions in the world. And Mr. Ritchie will be courted and feared, even by those who hate him, because, come what may, he will be nothing more nor less than Ritchie, free, incorruptible, above the dictation of cliques, as he is above the fear of his enemies.

The act of expulsion, of Father Ritchie, is only equalled in infamy and enormity by the passage of the celebrated resolution against President Jackson, and which was afterwards expunged in conformity with the will of the people. We sincerely hope a similar fate awaits this.

☞ A Probate Court will be holden at the Probate Office on Tuesday next.

DEMOCRACY—The last, best revelation to human thought. God's government is a Democracy! Heaven is a Democracy. 'Tis a part of man's nature to be free; the same constitution which makes him a moral, makes him a free being. He has a right to pursue his own true and substantial happiness, in that manner which contravenes not the same rights of his neighbor. Man gives up *no* right to government.—Government is but the guarantee to every man the free exercise of his legitimate rights. Government founded in nature can give no privileges; confer no exclusive powers; and that is the best government which governs least, and where the rights of all are the rights of each. God created all men free and equal, but the world has been governed too much—and their rights have been too generally sacrificed.—But we may learn a good lesson from this by contrasting the evil with the good—learn to better appreciate our rights, and the rights of others, and better use our influence to secure them.

RESIGNATION. Says the Pedlar to the Housemaid, "the country is ruined, the people are ruined, we're a' ruined."

"But," says the Housemaid to the Pedlar, "how can that be? The people are weel clad, and hae a plenty baith to eat an' to drink."

"But," says the Pedlar, "I tell ye we *are* a' ruined an' ye're a ruined woman, Jeanie."

"The Lord preserve us," says the Housemaid, "I never hern tell o' that before."

"Then," says the Pedlar, "you don't read the Aberdeen Gazette, for it talks of nothing else.—*Scotch Paper.*

We have lots of such *ruin* in this country, found, however, only in Whig papers.

☞ The three million Bill, with the Wilmot Proviso attached, has passed the House of Representative by a vote of 115 to 105. It is thought the Proviso will cause its defeat in the Senate.

FIRE AT GREY CORNER. The large public house at Gray Corner, built by Mr Jona. McKenney, and occupied by Mr Theophilus Dame, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last. The fire is supposed to have originated in one of the chimneys. The house was insured in the amount of $2,100, and the shed, which was torn down, in the sum of $100.

Abolition of Slavery in Delaware. The select committee of the Delaware legislature, to which was referred the petitions of a number of citizens, praying the abolition of slavery in that state, have reported a bill in accordance with the views of the petitioners. The report disclaims any sympathy or fellowship with political abolitionism, and considers it a subject belonging exclusively to the state in which slavery exists. For many years slavery has been merely nominal in Delaware and the committee is of opinion that if not now abolished, in a few years it will necessarily become extinct.

A letter in the Picayune says—

"American news is sought for with great avidity in Vera Cruz. A copy of Mr. Webster's Philadelphia speech was transmitted to Mexico, and gave lively satisfaction. It is fully believed that the administration of Polk is tottering to its fall, and that a professed anti-war party must soon come into power. Opposition articles are published in most of the newspapers, and are calculated to do more mischief in Mexico than would be the case in almost any other country, as there is nothing too extravagant for the credulity of these people.

These politicians who were raised in the faith of the old Adams dynasty told the people that, if Jefferson was elected President, religion would be trampled under foot and their Bibles burned; and those who live now, and hope to die, in the faith of the Hartford convention, invoke the end of the present world to save the country from worse than those of the French revolution! Not many old ladies were frightened in the first instance; fewer will be alarmed now.

The following is given as the letter of a lady of Kentucky, whose husband was engaged to fight a duel, but was taken sick before the time of fighting occurred.—The opposite party made some remarks that seemed to imply that the sickness was a feint. She at once addressed a note to the second of the adverse side, containing these words:—

"Sir—My husband is sick. If he is unable to be on the ground to-morrow, I will take his place.

Yours, respectfully, MARGARET L——

According to the Mexican accounts as given by the Governor of New Leon, the rear guard of Col. May, lost in the battle of Santa Rosa, was cut off by a party of twenty five men and boys, inhabitants of San Pedro, whose weapons were the stones rolled down the heights. None of the guard appear to have been killed, as the whole, eleven in number, were sent prisoners to San Louis Potosi.

Thomas Rawlings, Esq., of Brooklyn, has received orders for 1000 farms, of 150 acres each, in Western Virginia, for a Welsh settlement, to be commenced in the spring.

The Sarah Sands brought $400,000, and it is expected the Cambria will bring more than four millions in specie, and that ten millions will be shipped from England to the United States before the first of May.

There were eight square rigged vessels loading with corn for Europe, at Norfolk, on the 4th inst. They will carry at least 150,000 bushels.

The society of Friends of Philadelphia have sent three remittances to Ireland of £500 each. A further remittance of £100 had been sent by one of the committee.

Lyell, the geologists, asserts that there is more coal in the single state of Illinois than in all Europe.

Naval Exploit. Intelligence has been received at Washington of the bombardment of Guaymas, (in the Gulf of California) and the cutting out of a Mexican brig, by a party from the U. S. sloop-of war Cyane. The affair was a gallant and successful one, and was accomplished without loss, although performed under the fire of five hundred Mexican muskets, and an eighteen pounder. It took place on the 7th October.—The town, although bombarded, and seriously damaged, does not appear to have been taken possession of by our forces.

EDUCATION MEETING.

A Meeting was holden at Buckfield Village, on the sixth inst., by the citizens of Buckfield, to hear an address from the Hon. STEPHEN EMERY, on the subject of Education; and in relation to the late law of Maine, creating a Board of Education, and the proceedings of that Board.

The Meeting was organized by the choice of Elder Robert Hayes, President, and Aaron Parsons, Secretary.

After the address was made, a committee was chosen to prepare resolutions on the subject before the Meeting, who reported the following:

Resolved, That Education is the greatest of all earthly pursuits; and to an American, its rights are his greatest inheritance, and his highest duty is to transmit them to posterity unimpaired.

Resolved, That Education to be complete must be moral and physical, as well as intellectual; each in its appropriate degree.

Resolved, That of all instrumentalities to education, that of our Common Schools is the greatest, and the improvement of these should be the first object of the government and of the people.

Resolved, That the late law of our State, establishing the Board of Education meets our full approbation, and we hope it will be carried into complete effect.

Resolved, That we present our most hearty thanks, to Judge Emery, for his eloquent and able address just now delivered before us.

The last resolution, was passed most heartily; the others laid over to the adjournment, which on account of the lateness of the hour, was determined on.

On Wednesday evening the 10th inst., the meeting opened on the adjournment, when the other resolutions, were taken up and after a thorough descussion, passed unanimously.

Voted, That the Secretary forward copies of the resolutions, to the papers published in this County for publication. AARON PARSONS, Secretary.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

MR MILLETT: By a vote of those present at the interesting educational meeting held at the Meeting house on Saturday, the 13th inst., a committee of six gentlemen was raised and were to hold themselves in readiness to visit any School District in town, if invited, for the purpose of explaining the Law "Establishing the Board of Education," and to give their views of its practical results, with such observations as they might deem proper upon the important subject of Common Schools.

In accordance with the above, our District extended an invitation to C. Andrews and G. Shurtleff, who met with most of the parents and children at the School House on the afternoon of Tuesday last.

The meeting was well attended; and although some may have doubted, heretofore, the utility of the present Law, from the deep interest manifested and from the practical manner in which the subject was treated by both gentlemen, and from the hearty vote of thanks passed at the close of the meeting, we feel safe in saying that ALL were thoroughly convinced that great good is to result from the contemplated improvements, if not failed by an opposition to the Law, inconsiderately brought about by those who know little or nothing of its useful and important provisions.

We ask you to give this a place in your paper, that other Districts in and out of town may avail themselves of the opportunity so favorable for all to inform themselves upon a subject so deeply interesting.

ALONZO KING, Chairman.
ELIAS CHASE, Secretary.

Proposals for a Loan. The secretary of the treasury advertises in the Washington papers for a loan of $18,000,000 on treasury notes to be issued under the act of January 28th payable two years after the date of said notes, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum payable semi-annually.

We can conceive of no meaner creature under Heaven than the thing who will refuse to take his paper from the Post Office while indebted for the same, and leave us to find out the fact as best we may. [Bath Times.

Truth.

Our difficulty with Brazil has, we understand, been satisfactorily adjusted by Mr. Buchanan, our Secretary of State, and Chevalier Casper Jose de Lisboa, the Brazilian Minister at Washington. The despatches containing the terms of adjustment, it is said will be taken out in the U. S. ship Northampton which will sail in a day or two. [Tribune.

SCOTCH VALOR.—Some time ago, a sailor, who had formerly belonged to his Majesty's navy, went one Sunday to the kirk, in his native town of Kirkcaldy, where he behaved with great propriety, until the minister read his text, which was as follows:—"Who will go up with us to the battle of Ramath Gilead?"

The sailor having first crammed a quid of tobacco into his cheek, rose up, put on his hat; then looking about him, and seeing nobody moving, exclaimed—"You cowardly lubbers, will none of you go? Dirn my eyes, I'll go for one!" So out he went, giving three cheers at the door, to the amazement of all present.

A COUNTERFEIT. About thirty years ago, a poor natural fool who wandered about the east coast of the county of Angus, being of an inoffensive disposition, was often teazed by idle boys and country clowns. One day, when scattering along the road, he was met by some farmers servants, who stopped their carts and horses to teaze Jamie for sport to themselves, particularly a very ill-looking fellow, who was the most troublesome.

'Stand aff,' said Jamie, 'ye ill-leukin scoundrel, if I didna ken that God made a' men, I would swear that you're a *counterfeit!*'

Col. Cushing, of the Massachusetts volunteers, has supplied each member with a serviceable pair of boots, at his own expense, since the refusal of their tory Legislature to provide for them.

DEVIL. The word devil, said a certain parson, is mean, any way you can take it. Remove the d and it is evil, reverse the e and it is vile, remove the v and it is il, and the l alone has the sound of hell. Beware, then, of the devel—he is a mean rascal.

Five candidates for the state prison escaped from the Canton county jail, N. Y., on Sunday evening.

ANOTHER RESTORED IN KENNEBEC.

East Livermore, August 12, 1845.

Dear Sir;

You may publish this letter, or make such use of it as you think best. A year ago last fall I was taken sick with a severe cough, was very much pressed for breath, lost my appetite, and became very much reduced in my general health, sweat profusely, and could not sleep nights. I applied to a physician, who done all in his power to relieve and restore me, but did not succeed.—I was confined to the house most of the winter, often had long spells of severe coughing; raised some blood Sometime in the spring I commenced taking

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

Before I had finished one bottle I was relieved: my cough removed; my sleep restored; I bled no more—I have taken four bottles the past season. My strength and general health is now good. I attribute it to WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

Signed, NATHAN WELLINGTON

I am personally acquainted with Mr. Wellington, and believe his statement above to be true.

Signed, SUMNER C. MOULTON.

MARRIED.

In this town, 9th inst., by John Dennett, Esq., Mr. William B. Royal to Miss Abiah Cole.

In Monmouth, Rev. Seth B. Chase, of this town, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Holmes, of Peru.

DIED.

In Farmington, Jacob Abbott, Esq., aged 70 years.
In Brunswick, David Farren, Esq., aged 80.
In Union, Persis, wife of Dr. Jonathan Sibley, 70.
At Matamoras, Titus R Woods, of Waldo. He belonged to the corps of sappers and miners.

TOWN ORDERS.

BLANKS for Town Orders for sale at this Office.—Also—Quitclaim, Warrantee, and Mortgage Deeds.—Also—Justices Executions. All orders, accompanied by the cash, promptly attended to.
Feb. 23, 1847.

Hebron Academy.

AS the new building erected by the Trustees of Hebron Academy, is not likely to be ready for use by the first of March, the Superintending Committee have agreed to suspend the opening of the School till the first Wednesday in August next, when providence permitting, the fall Term will commence.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.
Hebron, February 13, 1847. 3w42

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

TRISTRAM PATERSON,

late of Porter, in said County of Oxford, whose estate is represented insolvent, gives notice that six months commencing January 7th, 1847, have been allowed to said creditors, to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the dwelling house of the Widow of the late Tristram Paterson in Porter, in said County, on the first Mondays of April, May and June next, from one to six o'clock, in the afternoon on each of said days.

JOHN MOULTEN,
JOHN COLE.
Porter, January 10, 1847. 3w42

5 Chests Souchang,
5 " Ningyong,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just received from New York, and for sale by
BROWN & CO.
Steep Falls, Norway, Feb. 6, 1847. 40

☞ Cash Paid. ☜

FOR HERDS GRASS and CLOVER SEED, by
BROWN & CO.
Steep Falls, Norway, Jan. 18, 1847. 37

Norway Liberal Institute.

THE First Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of March next, and continue *Twelve Weeks.*

The course of instruction will be as extensive as in Seminaries of high standing, or of long established celebrity. The studies to be taught are—Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, German, Italian; also, the various branches of Common and Higher English, particularly those that constitute a Business Education.

Familiar Lectures on the Natural Sciences will be given as circumstances may require during the Term.

A Teacher's Class will be formed, and receive instruction by special recitations and oral lectures.

TUITION.

Common English,	$3.00
High "	4.00
Languages,	1.00
Music, Piano and Guitar, (extra,)	5.00
Penmanship,	1.00

For less than half a term, thirty or forty cents per week will be charged, according to the studies pursued.

BOARD, including washing, for gentlemen, $1.25 to $1.50 per week. For ladies $1.00 to $1.25 per week.—Efforts will be taken to provide students with facilities for boarding themselves, at a considerable saving of expense.

TEACHERS.

FREDERICK P. HINDS, A. B. *Principal.*
JASON W. BROWN, *Vice Principal.*
Miss MARY A. A. ADDITON, *Teacher of Music.*
ISAIAH H. BAKER, *Teacher of Penmanship.*

N. B.—For particulars apply to the Principal, who resides at Stevens' Plains (Westbrook.)
Stevens' Plains, Jan. 26, 1847. 6w39

The New Store,
STEEP FALLS, NORWAY.
REOPENED.

THE subscribers having refitted the Store at Steep Falls, Norway, recently occupied by Messrs. A. C. Denison & Co., are now opening an entire

New Stock of Goods,

CONSISTING OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods, West India Goods, Groceries, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Crockery and Hard Ware, Stoves, Agricultural Tools, Bar Iron, Steel, &c.

They flatter themselves that their facilities for purchasing in the New York, Boston and other markets will enable them to afford their goods at very low prices, and they will be satisfied with the smallest possible rate of profits.

Their Stock embraces a great variety of Goods, both as to quality and price, and they do not intend to be undersold by any trader in the County. They do not expect to give character to their establishment by offering a *few common articles* at cheap rates, so much as by the uniform good quality and cheapness of the whole.

Their Stock embraces too great a variety to attempt an enumeration of the articles; but the Goods are NEW, and they are to be sold, both at *WHOLESALE and RETAIL.*

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in payment—and the cash not refused.

BROWN & CO.
Steep Falls, Norway, Jan 15, 1847. 37

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, THEODORE STONE, of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1839, by his deed of Mortgage of that date, duly executed and recorded in Vol. 85, page 210, of the Registry of Deeds in said County of Oxford, conveyed to me a certain parcel of land situate in said Waterford, and described as follows,—Beginning at a stake in the ground on the most Southerly side of the road leading from the house formerly occupied by Ezra Jewell to Oliver Atherton's on the Westerly side of the bridge near the turn in the wall, and runs South forty-four degrees West four rods twelve and a half links to a stake and stones, thence South forty five degrees East crossing the main stream to a heap of stones near the Elm tree five rods and eleven links, thence north forty-four degrees east four rods and sixteen links to the above-said road to a stake and stones, then on the most Southerly side of said road to the first mentioned bound, to secure the payment of a certain note bearing even date with the mortgage for the sum of six hundred and seventy-five dollars, payable in three equal annual payments, with interest, annually. The condition in said mortgage having been broken by reason of non-payment of said note, I claim to hold the same for condition broken, from this date.

NATHAN JEWELL, Jun'n.
Houlton, February 6, 1847. 41

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

[L. S.] District Court for the Western District, Nov. Term, 1846.

Alfred Andrews, Plaintiff. } v. { *A. L. Mayhew, Defendant.*

IN a plea of the case, for that the said Mayhew at Paris on the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D., 1845, by his promissory note of that date by him signed for value received, promised the said Plff. the sum of twenty dollars in January then next. Also, that the said Defendant at Paris being indebted to the Plff. in the sum of seven dollars fifty for money lent by the Plff to the Deft., and in seven dollars and fifty cents for money received by the Deft. to the use of the Plff, at the Defendant's request, for a long time before then elapsed—in consideration thereof promised to pay the said several sums of money to the Plff on demand. Yet the Defendant, though often requested, has not paid said sums to the Plff, but neglects and refuses so to do—To the damage of the said Plff (as he says) the sum of sixty dollars.

IN the above action the Court order that the Plff. cause the above mentioned A. L. Mayhew to be notified of the pendency of this suit by publishing, 3 weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, an attested copy of abstract of the Writ and Declaration, and this Order of Court thereon, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of this Court, to be holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1847, that he may then and there, in said Court, appear and show cause (if any he have) why judgment in said action should not be rendered against him, and execution issue accordingly.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy or abstract of the Writ and Declaration with the Order of Court thereon.

41 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

To the Hon. Justice of the Western District Court, to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

THE Petition of WM. MINOT, JOHN R. ADAN and ROBERT C. WINTHROP, all of Boston, County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Executors and Trustees under the Will of THOMAS L. WINTHROP, late of said Boston, deceased, humbly shews that they are all interested and hold in common and undivided with GALEN MERIAM and other persons to your petitioners unknown, one undivided fourth part of a parcel of land situated in Township number Two, now called Franklin Plantation, in the County of Oxford, described and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the South East corner of said Township number Two, now Franklin Plantation,—thence North eighty-three and one half degrees West on the line of the town of Sumner and said number Two, two hundred rods to the South East corner of Lot numbered Eight in Usher's South Grant,—thence on the East line of said lot one hundred and sixty rods to the North East corner of said lot numbered Eight,—thence South eighty-three and one half degrees West two hundred rods to the South East corner of lot numbered Fourteen in said Usher's Grant,—thence on the Easterly line of said lot numbered Fourteen one hundred and sixty rods to the North East corner of said lot numbered Fourteen,—thence South eighty-three and one half degrees West six hundred and nine rods to the line of Woodstock—thence North two and one half degrees East one hundred and sixty rods to the South West corner of lot numbered Eight in Milton Academy Grant,—thence North seventy-three and one half degrees East on said Milton Academy Grant line nine hundred rods to the line of Peru,—thence South fourteen degrees East six hundred and twenty-five rods to the bound begun at, containing sixteen hundred and seventy acres.

Also, one other undivided fourth part of a parcel of land and estate situated in said Township numbered Two described and bounded as follows; to wit:—Northerly by Milton Academy Grant, and Southerly by Boston Academy Grant, and known by the name of the Gorge, lying Northerly of Milton Academy Grant, containing eight hundred acres.

Wherefore they pray your Honor to order and cause partition to be made of said real estate and that their proportion thereof may be set off to be by them held in severalty according to law in such cases provided.

JOHN R. ADAN,
WM MINOT,
ROB'T C. WINTHROP.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a District Court, Western District, begun and holden at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

ON the Petition aforesaid. Ordered, That notice be given by publishing an attested copy of said Petition and this Order of Court thereon three weeks successively in the Portland Advertiser, a newspaper printed in the City of Portland, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, and by serving the same upon the said GALEN MERIAM, named in said petition, by giving him a copy in hand, or by leaving the same at his last and usual place of abode. Each of the last publications to be thirty days, at least, and said personal notice upon said Meriam to be served, at least fourteen days before the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1847, that all persons interested may attend and be heard if they think proper.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon.
4) Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Buckfield Academy.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence, MONDAY, March 8th, and continue nine weeks, under the direction of F. FOSTER, as Principal. Such additional teachers will be employed as the interests of the School may require.

TUITION.—Greek and Latin Languages, $3 00
English Branches, 2.50

BOARD, including washing, room rent, wood and lights, may be obtained in good families, from $1 25 to $1.31, per week. *Per Order.*

Feb. 13, 1847. 41

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold public Auction on Saturday, the sixth day of March, 1847, at ten o'clock A. M. at the Inn of Col Stannes Merrill, in Dixfield,—All the Right in Equity of Redemption which SAMUEL WEBBER has of redeeming the Farm which he now occupies, situated in Dixfield, being the same he purchased of Wm. Moses.

ISAAC PARE, Deputy Sheriff.
Dixfield, January 30th, 1847. 40

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

F. BROWN'S

SARSAPARILLA & TOMATO BITTERS.

1 *Bottle for One Dollar—6 Bottles for Five Dollars.*

In order to make *this best of medicines the cheapest beyond doubt*, and defy all competition as to quality and price, the proprietor has been induced to put his *large bottles* at 1 dollar, or 6 bottles for 5 dollars. *THE MOST MEDICINE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.* It is hardly necessary to say anything in praise of this valuable medicine, as its use has become so general that any one can hear of its effect by inquiring of his neighbor, but we will give a certificate, one out of hundreds that might be furnished, from a gentleman, who has reason to be, and is thankful for the almost Miraculous Cure effected in his own case when all else had failed:

☞Read the following:—

BATH, Me., April 20, 1844.

Mr. F. Brown—Dear Sir: I am much gratified in having an opportunity to announce to you that having used three bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, I have been, from a state of general debility and decline, and continual suffering, restored to the enjoyment of good health. For a number of years I have been troubled with the Liver Complaint, so badly at times as to prevent my attending to business, and Dyspepsia followed, with loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and a sinking and oppressive sensation at the stomach, most painful and distressing, which gradually destroyed my strength and led me into a decline, and debilitated me so much as to occasion fears for my recovery; while in this situation I was induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to make a trial of your Bitters, and was most happily disappointed in finding an immediate relief; and before I had taken the contents of the first bottle, I had obtained a comfortable state of health, and before I had used three bottles, I enjoyed better health than for a number of years.—This was about two years since, and my health has continued good till the present time. I must say that I have not much confidence in patent medicines, but I am satisfied, from the wonderful effects of your Bitters in my own case, and of friends whom I have induced to use it, that it is a valuable medicine, and I take much pleasure in recommending it to my friends and acquaintances, and in reel to all who are thus afflicted, as well worthy a trial. I remain yours,

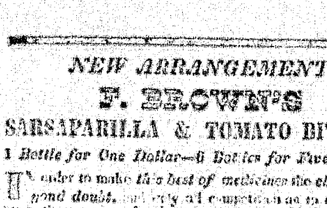
PELEG SPRAGUE.

☞ *Be careful* if you would get the genuine, and purchase of the following list of regular appointed Agents:—

Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Oxford, *Z.* Chadbourn, Jr.; Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood & Co; ethel, Kimball & Crocker; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; North Livermore, I. Coolidge; Turner, Blake, Bray & Co; Mt. Vernon Village, C. A. Morston; Goff's Corner, I. Goff, jr. & Son; Harrison, F. Blake; Norway, Denison & Fyler.

For sale by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

June 2, 1846.—1y4



CONSUMPTION,

AND the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY had been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

esides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in *ASTHMA*, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavour to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and *"CAN BE CURED,"* if this medicine be resorted to in time.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enoch Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford County, Maine, and can be relied upon as true in every particular. It was not solicited, but given by the lady, from a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

RUMFORD, Oxford County, Me., July 22, 1845.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the asthma. In October, 1843, I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied with severe pains in my side, and I sweat profusely nights. These bad symptoms continued, until I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work about house, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was so afflicted with an attack of breath, with great difficulty in breathing, and in such severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed or sleep for three weeks. One physician who attended me, and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—said they could do me no good. My friends despaired of my life, I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken one bottle, I was able to walk about house. I continued to take the Balsam until I had taken four bottles, and NOW I AM WELL, free from pain, little or no cough, do my own work, keep no help, and have not enjoyed better health for fifteen years.

Signed, RELIANCE PERRY.

Opinion of a regular Physician.

EXETER, Me., Sept., 20, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

No Quackery! No Deception!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect, TRUE.

☞*Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations*☜

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases in which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing sale and for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled Counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; Zeladon Chadbourne, Jr., Oxford; E & L. Atwood & Co., Buckfield; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farnum & Hunt, Hanover; Joshua Graham, Rumford; Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Deshon, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Turner; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Parsons, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Albert Harding, Saccarappa; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Bubie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston; Robert Ingalls, Shelburne, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [Jan. 1, 1847—1y25]

The above named Agents have also for sale

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

EDWARD REILLY,

TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he may be constantly found at the Shop formerly occupied by Lewis W. Deshon, at

South Paris,

where the Tailoring business, in all its branches, is carried on in a fashion and workmanlike manner.

☞ Garments warranted to fit, or no pay.

Gentlemen, wishing for fashionable Clothing, are requested to try him and see if these things be so.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS

Received at his Shop regularly as soon as published.

☞ Wanted immediately Two Apprentice Girls in South Paris. June, 1846 tf8

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories and all other books commonly used in Schools for sale by

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. B. WALTON.

☞ ***Please to read this.*** ☜

A good chance to clear from $500 to $1000 a year.

AGENTS wanted in every Town and County, throughout the State of Maine to procure subscribers to

"Sears' New Pictorial and Illustrated Family Magazine,"

and to sell SEARS' NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL WORKS, universally acknowledged to be the BEST and CHEAPEST ever published; as they certainly are the most saleable.

Any active Agent may clear from $500 to $1000 a year. A cash capital of at least $25 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the Agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

The postage must in all cases be paid

BRAWN & APPLETON, General Agents for the State of Maine.

Portland, Jan 13, 1847 3m3w7

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN,

PARIS-HILL.

PRICE—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 " 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 " 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, from $1,00 to 1,50, and 2,00
Well warranted.—March 23. tf 47

PROBATE NOTICES.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

SAMUEL TAYLOR,

late of Porter, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WILLIAM F. TAYLOR.

Porter, Jan. 7, 1847. 39

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of JAMES WALKER, Jr., Guardian of Eliza Jane, Lucy and John Ann Long, minors, and heirs of **Jedediah Long,** late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, representing that the said minors are seized of two certain lots of land or real estate, each containing thirty acres, as described in the inventory of record in the Probate Office, situate in Brownfield, in said county, and called the Great Hog lot, the other in Denmark at the head of Pleasant Pond, and that it would be for the benefit of said minors that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest, after paying incidental charges, and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell and convey the same:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

27 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JAMES HEARD, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Joseph F. Heard, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

27 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local Inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, is prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes foul, and is offensive in the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary,*
PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; North Hollow, West Buckfield; Sydenham Bingham, ackfield; I. S Bonney, Hebron; P. T. Lurvey, Poor & Adams, Woodstock; Hodgdon & Tuell, Greenwood; Kimball & Crocker, Huram Hole, Bethel; Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farnum & Hunt, Hanover; Joshua Graham, Rumford; Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Deshon, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Turner; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Parsons, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Albert Harding, Saccarappa; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Bubie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston; Robert Ingalls, Shelburne, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [Jan. 1, 1847—1y25]

The above named Agents have also for sale

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

WORMS EASILY REMOVED!

WEEKS'

Canadian Vermifuge!

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN DIE every year from the ravages produced by Worms! They are the cause of numerous and fatal diseases. Indeed there is scarcely a complaint common to infancy and childhood which may not be produced or greatly aggravated by the presence of these destructive animals in the stomach and bowels. Cases are recorded of their producing St. Vitus's Dance, Locked Jaw, Squinting, Dropsy, Loss of Feeling in the Limbs, Rickets, Palpitation of the Heart, Eruptions, Dry Cough, Severe Pains, Paleness, Emaciation, total Decline of Strength, and Consumption. They consume all nourishment in the body, and finally destroy the child.

Weeks's Canadian Vermifuge is a pleasant, safe, speedy and permanent cure for this dangerous affliction. It destroys the worms at once, dissolves and carries off the slime which forms the nest of worms, and greatly improves and invigorates the system. It is the most perfect thing of the kind ever discovered, and no family should be without it.

P. S. Parents may be assured that this medicine is perfectly harmless in all its effects. It is carefully compounded, of the very best materials, and there is not the least danger in using it.

☞ Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Bubank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

DR. UPHAM'S

Vegetable Internal Remedy

FOR THE PILES!

☞ **A Cure for Life Secured.** ☜

For the cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood, Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies.

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by Dr. Upham, a distinguished physician of N. York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either bleeding or blind, internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent.* It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the disease at its source, and *removing the cause*, renders the cure *certain* and *permanent.*

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of *Piles*, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an Inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In Inflammation or Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the *best* medicine ever discovered.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the imprudent use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the Skin and Scrofulous Affections; in all cases where the blood is powerfully determined to the Head, producing dizziness and dullness, *Dr. Upham's Electuary* is entirely unrivaled.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the PILES, with its frequent Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, and Spine, or aberrated the Birth, thus of blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and the most useful Cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all inflammatory diseases, *without pain or irritation*, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution to the offspring.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains no *Mineral Medicine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge*, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. It takes immediate effect. A CURE FOR LIFE IS GUARANTIED.

☞ Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this Medicine, may be had of Agents, gratis.

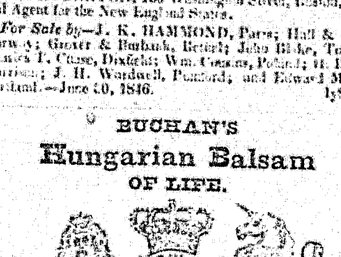
J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For Sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Bubank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam

OF LIFE.



JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!

ANOTHER Life saved after the DOCTORS could do no more!

BATH, Me., Feb. 24, 1845

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—I take pleasure in giving you a statement of the beneficial effects of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, on my daughter, who had been for a number of years afflicted with a bad cough, pain in one side, raising blood, and all those pains and troubles which accord that insidious disease, *CONSUMPTION*. I employed several distinguished physicians at great expense, who, after numerous visits, and many experiments, finally declared that

They could do no more!

I was then advised by a friend to try Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. I did so, and the result has been most astonishing. My daughter is *entirely cured*, and, is now attending to her accustomed duties. I paid Two Hundred Dollars to Physicians and Medicine, without any sort of benefit, while Six dollars worth of Hungarian Balsam has removed the disease, restored the strength, and brought on a healthy action.

I am gratefully yours, JOHN YOUNG

ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION!

Two cases pronounced beyond the reach of Medical aid.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 27, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam has been of the most ultimate service to me. I have been cured of an effection of the Lungs, which was thought to be incurable by all my friends, by the use of a few bottles. One of my children was also restored to health, after being pronounced *beyond the reach of Medical aid*; and this medicine is now my constant resort in cases of any difficulty in the throat and Lungs.

Yours, truly, FRANCIS J. WEEKS.

Belfast, Me., June, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—Mr. Clark, of Palmyra, a friend of mine, was taken sick about a year ago with bad cough, pain in the side, general debility, &c. He consulted several doctors who prescribed for him—but was finally told

He could not get well!

He stopped taking medicine, but continued to grow worse, until he was so weak that he could scarcely sit up. He saw a notice of the Hungarian Balsam, procured a bottle, and continued to take it according to the directions—and, strange to say, in a few months he was a strong man, and as he believed permanently cured. Yours, respectfully,

H. G. O. WASHBURN, Druggist.

MORE CURES OF SEATED CONSUMPTION!

Important testimony of Physicians and Druggists.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 1, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee,—Sir,—The astonishing sale of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam obliges us to order a further supply. Please send us by bearer, a sufficiency for six months. We can give you if you desire it, certificates from numerous individuals in this place only, from persons afflicted with Asthma, Colds, and Coughs, but from those who have been brought up from *FIRMLY SEATED CONSUMPTION!*—and literally snatched from the grave! As a remedy for such complaints, we confidently believe it has never been surpassed.

Yours, PECK & SPEAR.

Saco, Me., May 25, 1845.

Dr. Bradlee—Sir—The Hungarian Balsam is, beyond all question, a most perfect and admirable preparation for diseases of the Lungs. I have used it in my family, and in my professional practice for more than two years, with the most uniform and entire success, in cases of *severe Pulmonary Disease*, and I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted, as the most *CERTAIN REMEDY* for such diseases with which I am acquainted. Yours Respectfully,

FREDERIC T. STORER, *M. D.*

GREAT CURE OF NERVOUS CONSUMPTION!

A Patient raised from the Bed of Death by the Hungarian Balsam.

Warren, Me., Oct. 17, 1845.

To Dr. D. F. Bradlee—Dear Sir—I feel a sincere pleasure for the opportunity offered, to express to you my appreciation of the Hungarian Balsam. I think with the blessing of a kind Providence, I owe my life to this inestimable medicine. I have been for some two or three years afflicted with atrophy or nervous Consumption, attended with all its horrors. I employed several different Physicians, but *THEY COULD GIVE ME NOTHING TO REACH MY CASE*, and I constantly grew worse, and at last was confined to my bed, with an inflammation in my stomach, lungs, and liver, and a severe palpitation of the heart, and the distressed beating would sometimes last two or three hours and often times so violent as to shake my bed. I knew in this situation

I could not long survive.

My doctor and neighbors said the same. A friend accidentally sent to my family an advertisement of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. They procured me a bottle, and I with some reluctance at first commenced taking it. The first dose gave me immediate relief, and in a few days I could sit up fifteen minutes and I continued to gain until I took fourteen bottles. I now enjoy better health, although somewhat advanced in years, than for several years past. My Physician frankly admits that it was the Hungarian Balsam that cured me.

Yours Respectfully, LUCIE C. CUSHMAN.

Certificate of the Apothecary who furnished the Hungarian Balsam to this Patient.

This may certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Lucie C. Cushman, and was a witness of the effects of the Hungarian Balsam, described in the above certificate. Her case was a very severe and dangerous one; and the cure is considered very remarkable by all who know her. She was confined to her bed, had watchers at night, and was not expected to live but a few days, when she commenced taking the Balsam. She is now in better health than she has been for many years. The Hungarian Balsam is held in the highest possible estimation in this vicinity. ORRIS S. ANDREWS, Apothecary.

Warren, Maine, October 24, 1845.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES!

In favor of the Great English Remedy for Consumption!

From Allison & Gault, Concord, N. H—*Dr. Bradlee*—Dear Sir—In the whole list of remedies for diseases of the Lungs, *nothing stands the test like the Hungarian Balsam.* It is spoken of in the highest terms by one of standing in this place. Yours, Respectfully,

ALLISON & GAULT, Apothecaries.

Concord, N. H., April 24, 1844.

From Edward Mason, Portland, Me—The Hungarian Balsam gives good satisfaction in this city and vicinity; and I have no doubt, from the reports I hear of its salutary effects upon invalids, that it is an excellent preparation for diseases of the lungs. EDWARD MASON, Apothecary,

52 Middle street, Portland.

From J. R. Nichols, Haverhill, Mass—I am well pleased with the Hungarian Balsam, and from the uniform confidence which it gives in *PULMONARY CONSUMPTION*, I think it can be conscientiously recommended by those who have it for sale. Yours, &c.,

J. R. NICHOLS, Druggist and Apothecary.

From Dr. H. P. Pulling, Albany N. Y.—I cheerfully give my name as recommendation of the Hungarian Balsam, believing to be the best medicine I have ever used for diseases of the Lungs generally. H. P. PULLING, M. D.

107 Market street, Albany.

CONSUMPTION IN BANGOR, MAINE

Great cures by Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, in that cold climate.

Bangor, Me., Sept. 18, 1845.

I have now had the Agency of that excellent medicine, Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, about two years, and have sold in that period, nearly 12 gross, or 1728 bottles. Most of this has been used in the vicinity of Bangor, but many dozens have been sent several hundred miles to Houlton, and the Provinces, Machias, Eastport, &c. The success of this Balsam in the relief and cure of Pulmonary diseases, is absolutely astonishing—Hundreds, I am sure, have, by its use, been

Saved from a premature Grave!

—months supposed to be past all hope have been restored to comparative health—and the last dreadful cough has been made comfortable by its use. In cases of children, afflicted with severe and obstinate coughs, it has been employed with great success—several certain cures of this kind have come under my personal knowledge. Indeed this is a grand specimen. Its reputation is established here, and the sales are constantly increasing. Yours truly, DAVID EUGLEE.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Bubank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Edward Mason, Portland.—June 30, 1846. 1y8

DR. WARREN'S

SARSAPARILLA,

TOMATO AND WILD CHERRY

Physical Bitters.

At 50 cents per Bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, extensively approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and efficient remedy for *Scorbutous, Mercurial* and *Cutaneous Diseases*; Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilious disorders, Liver complaints, Costiveness, Weak and Sour Stomach, Ulcers and running Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Pain in the Bones, Tumors in the Throat, Rheumatic Affections, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Bad Humors, Eruptions on the face and body, Cancerous sores, King's Evil, Chronic Catarrh, Languor, Debility, Headache, Dizziness, Sallow Complexion, and all those complaints which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an *impure taint* in the Blood, no matter how acquired.

The Extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use.—It is highly concentrated—entirely vegetable—and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is *speedy* and *permanent.*

As a *Spring Medicine* for purifying the Blood, strengthening the Stomach and Body, and clearing all Consumptive habits, the *Sarsaparilla, Tomato*, and *Wild Cherry Bitters* are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared by Dr. D. F. Bradlee, 130 Washington St, Boston.

☞ Price—only 50 cents per Bottle.

Sold by J. S HOUGHTON, at the *Magasin de Sante*, (Magazine of Health) 130 Washington Street, Boston—General Agent for New England. Also, as above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest possible prices—Medical Books, Perfumery, Cosmetics, and Fancy Goods, wholesale and retail.

Also for Sale by the following Agents:—Paris, J. K. HAMMOND; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, Grover & Bubank; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Poland, Wm. Cousins; Harrison, H. Blake; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, Portland, Edward Mason.—Feb. 27, 1846 1y 42

Dr. Wood's

SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY

BITTERS,

For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a disordered Habit of the Constitution generally.

DR. WOOD'S Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided in by all in need of a tonic, aperient or alterative remedy. Sarsaparilla takes a high rank among Physicians and all others in the list of curative agents, and it is this fact which has rendered it so deservedly popular over all other medicines of the day. In Dr. Wood's standard preparation, it is warranted to be found in great purity and strength, and gaining much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its unusual power and efficacy.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing health and vigor to the whole system. In all cases of *despondency*, arising from indigestion or Nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for Headache, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, and *a general prostration of the system.* At the same time, it must be stated, that they are neither violent nor at all dangerous in their operation, securing, as they do, the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses prescribed, they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, which is, in fact, their highest recommendation.

The following certificates, among many others which have been received from the most respectable sources, furnish satisfactory proof of the value and efficacy of this highly popular medicine.

Sandwich, Sept. 4, 1841.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, attended with almost constant headaches and other distressing symptoms which accompany this disease. She visited Boston to avail herself of the many celebrated physicians of that city, all to no purpose.—By the solicitation of a friend, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Before taking one bottle she was relieved entirely of the headache, and after taking two or three bottles, the other symptoms entirely disappeared. N. B. GIBBS.

North Parkman, Long Plain, June 16, 1845.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with a confirmed Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, together with a severe and constant headache. During this time, she was constantly attended by the most skilful and intelligent physicians, but with little or no relief, until we found the disease was rapidly taking the form of confirmed consumption. At this time, I determined to have recourse to Dr Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you, and it gives me the sincerest pleasure to state, that after the use of a few bottles my daughter was happily restored to health. I have the highest confidence in their excellency, and shall cheerfully recommend it to the public. Very truly yours,

ANSEL WHITE.

The case described in the above certificate of Mr. White, is by no means a singular one. There are hundreds who have been cured from the most acute and long continued diseases by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The proprietor recommends it to the public with the utmost confidence, for in all cases where it has had a fair trial, it has exceeded beyond the expectations of the patient or even his friends. The cure we offer which is in prepared, and the eminent excellence of its materials, stand before us, and have secured for it, a character which it well deserves. The proprietor totally existing against advertised medicines, would not be worried if he owned on this. The wonderful cures it has performed, and the acknowledged celebrity of its principal constituents, should at once recommend it to the public favor.

☞ Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

E. THORNTON, JR., sole Proprietor,
New Bedford, Mass.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, PARIS. A. Hall, South Paris. Hall & Dow, Norway.

EDWARD MASON, Portland; and sold by Agents throughout the New England States.

Feb. 16, 1847. 6m mar adver 51

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery

—AND—

Phonographers Furnishing Depot.

AWARDED the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors at the National, the Mass Charters, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 151 Broadway; Philadelphia, 150 Chesnut St.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover Sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore St.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vitale Row on Temple; Liverpool, 42 Church St.

July 7, 1846. 1y

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, RICHARD P. BENNET, formerly of Sweden, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by their deed of Mortgage dated November eighth, A. D 1841, conveyed to me a certain tract or parcel of land situated in said Sweden, and described as follows, to wit:—The Northerly half of the lot of land number-ed twenty four in the third Division of Lots in said Sweden.

And, whereas the condition of said Mortgage has been broken, I hereby give this public notice to foreclose the same according to the Statute in such case made and provided. JAMES G PORTER.

Sweden, January 22, 1847 3w

☞ THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust as Administrator of the estate of

THOMAS COOLIDGE,

late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to WILLIAM COOLIDGE.

Livermore, Jan 5, 1847 3w36

☞ ***Wanted immediately.*** ☜

THE subscriber would respectfully notify some of his friends and customers that he is in want of a little CASH, for which long standing accounts will be marked "PAID," and crossed out. For further particulars call at the Bookstore and inquire of B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf 34

P. S. Hope some folks will take the hint.

BLANKS,

A prime assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the bookstore of

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. B. WALTON.

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE

Wanted,

$1000 In payment of arrearages for the Democrat, Advertising, &c